

## Owen mission fails to get Vorster backing

Anglo-American Rhodesia peace negotiations were given a rebuff in Pretoria yesterday. South Africa withheld any public pledge of support for their proposals despite two long meetings which extended unexpectedly into the night. South Africa's approval was regarded as crucial if any peace plan is to be implemented.

## Nine hours of talks on Rhodesia proposals

Aug 29—South Africa withheld any public pledge of support for the Anglo-American Rhodesia peace negotiations after a series of meetings between Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, and Mr Owen, the United Nations representative at the Nations, had been broken off when they met him.

Meetings extended into the night, Mr Vorster had reacted to the peace plan. This is believed to provide for a British resident commissioner to take over from Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, after a ceasefire and supervision that switch to black majority rule.

Mr Bodis said: "We fully discussed the Rhodesia issue today but I'm not in a position to characterize the talks in any way." Asked whether he had given a reply to the British proposals he said: "One."

A British spokesman declined to say whether Mr Vorster had reacted to the peace plan. This is believed to provide for a British resident commissioner to take over from Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, after a ceasefire and supervision that switch to black majority rule.

Earlier today, informed sources said Mr Vorster had questioned Dr Owen and Mr Young closely and appeared to be concerned for any settlement plan to provide for the continued presence of some units of the existing Rhodesian Army during and after the move to independence.

But the nationalist guerrillas and black Africa's influential "front line" states have already told Dr Owen and Mr Young that they want Mr Smith's white-led Army disbanded as a crucial part of any settlement.—Reuters.

Photograph, page 4  
Five-point plan, page 18

## i-crime for the Clyde

Dick Hamill, Chief Constable of Strathclyde, announced that the man he has to head Scotland's force of detectives is Mr Alexander, aged 53, Senior Chief Constable.

His post will be on a trial basis. Mr Alexander will be assisted by senior chief constables, control a crime-busting uniform and detective equipped with the latest technology.

His resources will be used in combating the criminal and vanquishing the operational of the force will improve our effectiveness," says Mr Alexander.

Chief Constable Alexander said last night the detection rate of the force was much in forces elsewhere, largely because of the lack of resources and confidence that maximum resources will be used in combating the criminal and vanquishing the operational of the force will improve our effectiveness," says Mr Alexander.

The unpopularity of Concorde in New York is well illustrated by a survey of candidates in next week's mayoral primary election which appears in the latest New York magazine. Of eight candidates questioned, all but one objected to Concorde landings. The single vote in favour came from Mr John Barnett, who, according to a poll published last week, has the support of only 1 per cent of the voters.

## nt promises nge emphasis

of emphasis in the tactics and of the National Front is by Mr John Tyndall, in an interview with The Times yesterday. He suggests that the party will in future concentrate on marches and demonstrations and fighting elections. He also less emphasis on race, religion and more on the National rather policies. In Britain the EEC, Nato and the United Kingdom were to receive the Commonwealth, an Empire Interview, page 10. Leading article, page 11.

Leading article, page 11.

Lord Hodge, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, has demanded maximum penalties for a boy aged 12 who is said to have been caused a disaster. The city was only a short time ago a tower block of flats.

Page 3

## New legislation for City next session

The parliamentary session beginning in November will include two Bills affecting the City and public companies. The first will bring company law on the definitions of public companies into line with EEC directives and the second will correct weaknesses in the law to make insider dealing a company offence.

Page 3

## Germany's image

Germany is to organize an opinion poll in eight Western countries, including Britain, to find the extent of anti-German feeling. In Italy the Christian Democratic Party has asked West Germany to open proceedings against Herbert Kappler, the Nazi war criminal who escaped from Rome.

Leading article, page 10.

Leading article, page 11.

Lawyers of Pakistan's High Court Bar Association in Lahore have demanded that Mr Bhutto, the deposed Prime Minister, be arrested for alleged murder. In a resolution published in newspapers, the lawyers said investigations had established that Mr Bhutto was responsible for the murder of a number of people.

Page 5

## Tenth-wicket stand of 228 runs

Billingworth and Higgs shared a tenth-wicket stand of 228 for Leicestershire against Northamptonshire, only seven runs short of the county championship record. Hayes of Lancashire hit Nash for 34 runs in an over at Swansea. Page 6

John Woodcock, page 6

Printers unions are expected to be ranged solidly against the continuation of pay restraint by the TUC.

John Woodcock, page 6

Memphis: Attempt to steal the body of Elvis Presley and hold it for ransom is foiled, police say.

Calcutta: India declares it will not expel refugees from Bangladesh.

Home News 2, 3 | Business 14-15 | Letters 9, 10 | TV & Radio 19

European News 4 | Court 12 | Letters 11, 12 | Theatres, etc. 13

Overseas News 4 | Crossword 20 | Night Sky 12 | Years Ago 12

Appointments 12, 17 | Diary 10 | Science 12 | Weather 12

Arts 13 | Engagements 12 | Sport 4-5 | Wills 12

Features 9, 10 | TV & Radio 19

Letters 11, 12 | Theatres, etc. 13

Night Sky 12 | Years Ago 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 12

TV & Radio 19 | Weather 12

Science 12 | Weather 1





## WEST EUROPE

## French ready to tackle their problems again after six-week holiday

From Ian Murray

Paris, Aug 29. Life is about to begin again in France. The annual rate of *les vacances* is drawing to a close and the word of the moment is *la rentrée*.

From Thursday a refreshed nation will set about tackling the problems of the economy, wage negotiations, education and insurance broking. Bakers and restaurants will reopen and *Le Monde*, faithfully recording what is going on, will swell from 20 pages to 38 in a week.

This year the usual "silly season" from July 14 to the end of August has not been without event—notably the anti-nuclear march at Cray-Malville and the row between the Communists and Socialists over the commun programme.

But the papers have devoted much of their space as usual to holidays, with opinion polls about them, guides about them, beach surveys and weather charts.

Appropriately the middle of the period was chosen for the publication of the report prepared for President Giscard d'Estrées on holidays and leisure, and he promised to implement some of the proposals in the 150-page document before the end of the year. He also promised to publish a "chart for the quality of life" which would map out the policy for leisure development over the next five years.

Holidays are taken very seriously, and one of the opinion polls showed that three-quarters of the population left Paris at some point during those six weeks, including about 50 per cent of those on low incomes. Implementing the new report would make it possible for everyone to get away.

The seaside is the main

attraction, with over 50 per cent going to the beach. Only 30 per cent choose a holiday in the countryside. The new report suggests that inland towns should be helped to build facilities such as swimming pools or camp sites to attract a greater number of tourists.

The five national parks are a growing attraction. In fact, they are becoming too popular. The oldest park, La Vanoise in Savoy, will have half a million visitors this summer, and the Pyrenees park is expecting a million over the year. Campers dirty the streams and rubbish has sometimes to be lifted out by helicopter.

The mountains are increasingly popular and causing problems for the rescue centres as more and more amateur climbers risk and often lose their lives. At Chamonix this year rescue teams have been called out anything up to 10 times in 24 hours and the death toll seems sure to be a record.

The way back from the beaches, the parks and the mountains is a long slog. Road accident figures show a death toll of well over 100 each weekend. There are an estimated 3,000,000 people on holiday at the moment, of whom 2,000,000 will be driving back at the end of this week.

Over five days the railways are laying on an extra 252 trains. Part of Air France and Air Inter between them will be making 150,000 extra seats available.

For those driving up the N74 between Dijon and Langres there will be a special "come home" flour on the roadside—chips. Fifteen chip fryers, aware of all those northern stalwarts starved of chips in the sunny South, have set up stalls and are selling up to 250lb of chips each day to passing motorists.

**Opinion poll to be conducted in eight Western countries to measure anti-German feeling**

## Bonn concern at its image abroad

From Gretel Spitzer

Bonn, Aug 29. An opinion poll is to be taken in eight Western countries to tell the Bonn government about the image of West Germany there, and how it compares with that of East Germany.

The countries are the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and Greece.

An official who has followed the ups and downs of the West German image abroad said the Government regarded reports of anti-German feeling after the removal from Italy of the Nazi war criminal, Herbert Kappler, and other incidents, with "composure". But he was concerned that the opinion poll should be treated with urgency.

New priority may be given to the "image building" activities of the Foreign Ministry and of the Foreign Department of the Federal Press and Information Office (BPA).

It is not intended to increase the budget of the BPA. I was told, but to reallocate the funds available.

The "ugly German" has recently been a widely discussed topic in the West German press and broadcasting organizations which have come up with soul-searching analyses

like that of Herr Kurt Becker in *Die Zeit* under the heading: "Is Germany a nightmare?" He concluded that West Germany was given more attention and also watched much more critically than in the past.

It was not only its own strength that had made Bonn the third largest industrial nation and the second largest trading nation in the world but, at least the same degree, the weakness of France, Britain and Italy. West Germany had not become the second strongest conventional military power in the West because of its own efforts, but mainly because its allies had cut or neglected their military budgets.

Official sources shared Herr Becker's conclusions. One Government official said public relations work and image-building could do something to repair the somewhat ruffled image of the Federal Republic, but only the work and policy of the Government could "stop us from breaking through to do.

West Germany's political leaders are accused in the article not only of reticence but of "electoral calculation".

Dr Wiesenthal argues on much the same lines. He says that he believes that two neo-Nazi organizations were involved in bringing Herr Kappler back to Germany. He considers that the immediate danger is less the deterioration of relations between Italy and Germany and more the encouragement the case has given to the growth of neo-Nazis while the West German Government is too weak to face up to the situation.

How thin the ice was became clear in the reaction to the Kappler case, he added. This showed that public opinion in foreign countries had not kept pace with the good bilateral relations on the official level.

## Friuli inquiry into corruption allegations

From Our Own Correspondent

Rome, Aug 29. The saga of alleged corruption in providing prefabricated houses for earthquake victims in the Friuli region took a new turn today with the start of a thorough going judicial investigation.

It will cover all orders for prefabricated houses up to the end of April, when Signor Giuseppe Zamberletti, the Government's special commissioner, ended his stay in Friuli.

His former private secretary is in prison on charges of seeking bribes and so is the mayor of Udine.

The firm which alleges corruption is also suing the municipal council in connexion with council statements

## Three dead and 50 wounded as Italian hunt opens

From Our Own Correspondent

Rome, Aug 29. Three people lost their lives, including a 6-year-old child, and at least 50 were wounded on the opening day of game hunting in Italy yesterday. Game was scarce because of bad weather and the depletion that decades of massive hunting and ecological disasters have caused in Italy.

Most of Italy's 1,500,000 licensed hunters were out as the season opened over most of Italy. The country has more licensed hunters than any other European country and, according to some environmentalists, to outnumber game.

The child victim was an owing with his family and relatives near Brindisi. The police said he was killed when a shooting rifle leaning against

a wall fell and went off.

A boy of 15 died when he fell into a water-filled well that had been disguised with branches as a trap for game. He was following his father shooting in a wood near Naples.

A man of 62 died from a heart attack on his way home near Perugia, returning from a tough and gameless hunting trip.

Wounding incidents occurred all over Italy. In most cases, the police said, the responsible was not known. The victims were hunters hit by wild-shooting colleagues concealed in the vegetation. Half a dozen of those wounded were hit in the eyes and may lose their eyesight, the police said.

—AP

## Industrialist's wife seized and villa is looted

From Our Own Correspondent

Renzo Calabria, Aug 29. A gang looted the villa rented by a Milan industrialist here and kidnapped his wife, police reported today.

Signor Sergio Paolletti, a chemical industrialist, reported that five armed bandits broke into a hillside villa he had rented at Brancalone and looted the house, taking jewels and cash.

The four men seized his

wife, Mariangela, and dragged her away while the fifth bandit remained behind holding Signor Paolletti and some house guests at gun point. The last bandit, who left the house two hours later, ordered Signor Paolletti to wait 10 hours before reporting to the authorities.

Signor Paolletti was the fifth kidnap victim in Italy this year. Six of the victims were women.—AP

## RAF team wins Rhine raft race

Berlin, Aug 29. A Royal Air Force team today won a five-day, 150-mile raft race down the Rhine from Mainzheim to Bonn.

Thirteen rafts manned by British servicemen in West Germany and a raft carrying councillors from Solihull, Birmingham, took part in the race, which was to raise funds for a Solihull children's home.—UPI

Eighteen anglers in a West Berlin prison today ended a hunger strike which they started at the beginning of this week in protest at the jail conditions of the Baader-Meinhof gang.

Four others in prison here are still refusing food and liquids. The West Berlin Senate said the conditions of the four was serious but there was no cause for alarm.—Agence France-Presse.

—AP

## Anarchists end hunger strike

Berlin, Aug 29. Eighteen anglers in a West Berlin prison today ended a hunger strike which they started at the beginning of this week in protest at the jail conditions of the Baader-Meinhof gang.

Venice fines for litter

Venice, Aug 29. Venice city authorities have introduced fines of up to 20,000 lire (213) for littering the streets, because of the "impolite behaviour" of some tourists.

Dutchman in war crimes trial suffers relapse

From Our Correspondent

Amsterdam, Aug 29. Mr Pieter Menten, the wealthy Dutch art collector, was unable to attend today's session of his war crimes trial through illness.

Mr Menten, who had been forced to relapse which specialists advised could indicate the approach of a diabetic coma, Mr Menten, aged 78, has been receiving treatment.

Presiding Judge Johan Schreder said he had told that Mr Menten's condition was more serious than he had told.

Mr Menten, who is in court for two days against the advice of his doctors when the case resumed last Thursday, is charged with being involved in the massacre of several hundred people in the Polish village of Podgorodzie and Urzica, now part of the Soviet Ukraine, in 1941.—Reuters.

—AP

Philippines wary of foreign interference

Manila, Aug 29. Intervention by foreigners in future Philippines elections is prohibited under a proposed electoral law published here today.

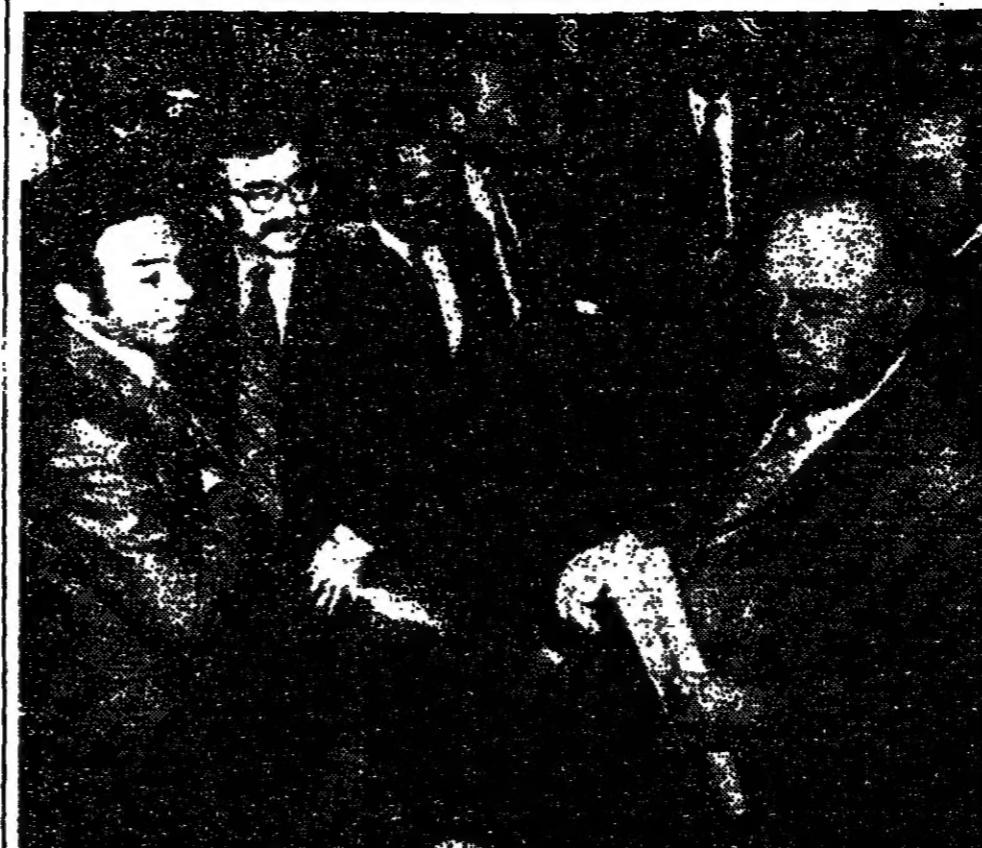
The publication covers any foreigner who aids any person, group or organization, directly or indirectly, or contributes or makes any expenditures, in connection with any election campaign or partisan political activity, or takes part in or influences the election in any way.

—AP

## Venice fines for litter

Venice, Aug 29. Venice city authorities have introduced fines of up to 20,000 lire (213) for littering the streets, because of the "impolite behaviour" of some tourists.

## OVERSEAS



Face to face in Pretoria yesterday: Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister (right), and Mr Andrew Young (left) America's representative at the United Nations.

## Whites and blacks differ radically on reason for Rhodesia conflict

From Michael Knipe, Salisbury, Aug 29

Most urban Africans in Rhodesia believe that the causes of the country's guerrilla conflict are racial injustice while the majority of whites blame communists aggression and greatly underestimate the effects of rudeness by whites to blacks.

There was a difference, however, in the view of the Baden-Württemberg parliamentarians made fewer headlines than the scheduled trip of the Bundestag deputies. It is assumed here that the West German authorities were afraid of some demonstration of sympathy by the population in the Potsdam area during the visit of the West German parliamentarians, something that

inadequate housing was a factor.

One part of the question asked what an African might feel if a white was rude or contemptuous towards him. Only 25 per cent of whites but 72 per cent of blacks felt he would be permanently embarrassed.

The poll was conducted by a movement called Women for Peace which campaign for improved race relations.

Questionnaire was answered by 50 black and 63 white people from a cross section of the literate urban population in Salisbury. Mrs Helga Parrikos, an official of the movement, said the average age of the whites was 30 and that of the black 20.

Lucas: The Government-owned *Zambia Daily Mail*, casting its doubts on the possibility of the Anglo-American initiative on Rhodesia succeeding, said the impediment to peace had always been Mr Jan Smith and his army. The stand taken by the Patriotic Front was "most reasonable", the paper said.

As the situation stands today it is not a question whether there will be black majority rule in Rhodesia and South Africa or not. "It is rather a

question of when majority rule comes. And the problem now is whether the whites are building enough goodwill among blacks to deserve being treated as fellow citizens or whether they are unleashing a cauldron of killing and race hate which will eventually swallow them up.

Der Salsbury: Any Rhodesian settlement plan which did not provide for the dismantling of the Rhodesian armed forces must be rejected, said the Daily News, Tanzania's government-owned newspaper. The Rhodesian forces were the pillar of Mr Smith's "illegitimacy and repression".

Pittsburgh: Twenty-five Rhodesian students, 18 of them black, have arrived at Carnegie Mellon University for a special course in management to help their country switch to black majority rule. The hope is that if you get enough people trained in management you won't have chose when majority rule takes over", said Dr Marion Oliver, associate dean of the graduate school of Urban and Public Affairs. The educational opportunities for blacks in Rhodesia did not exist, he said.—AP and Reuters.

Five-point plan, page 10

## Mr Kruger denies threat to close African newspaper

From Our Correspondent

Johannesburg, Aug 29. Mr James Kruger, the South African Minister of Justice and Police, denied today that he threatened to stop publication of the African newspaper *The World* because of articles critical of the Government, mainly over Soweto.

But its editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, in a front-page article today declared: "It is true that the Minister of Justice called me to warn me that he is prepared to close *The World* and *Weekend World* if we did not stop what we are doing, but was given an opportunity at all to discuss broad principles which could stand our case."

What is more, he was also summoned to the office of Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, who also expressed his desire for more expressness and stories from the *World*.

The editor, who has been in the forefront of the anti-apartheid movement since it began there in June, 1976. A number of its reporters and photographers have been detained for considerable periods without trial.

But its editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, in a front-page article today declared: "It is true that the Minister of Justice called me to warn me that he is prepared to close *The World* and *Weekend World* if we did not stop what we are doing, but was given an opportunity at all to discuss broad principles which could stand our case."

What is more, he was also summoned to the office of Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, who also expressed his desire for more expressness and stories from the *World*.

The editor, who has been in the forefront of the anti-apartheid movement since it began there in June, 1976. A number of its reporters and photographers have been detained for considerable periods without trial.

Mr Qoboza, who is to deliver the Richard Petham memorial lecture at Witwatersrand University on Wednesday, on the university's official functions—is a highly articulate

black who returned to South Africa just over a year ago from a year's scholarship at Harvard.

Mr Kruger has power, under existing security legislation, to close newspapers which threaten state security. However, that power has never so far been invoked and earlier this year the Government shelved a controversial newspaper Bill, bitterly opposed by both the English and Afrikaans press, under which censorship would have been much more far-reaching than the *World*.

In an interview with the *Afrikaans* newspaper *Report*, Mr Kruger said he had no doubt that articles in *The World* on Soweto went "further than the freedom of the press really allows". He added: "The *World* is moving increasingly in the direction of press rebellion."

Of his meeting with Mr Vorster, Mr Qoboza said: "In all fairness, unlike Mr Kruger, the Prime Minister was prepared to listen to my point of view. It is clear from what he said to me that as long as he occupies the executive position in government, integration is out. And it is quite clear from what I told him that as long as I am editor of this newspaper, separate development is out."

In an interview with the *Afrikaans* newspaper *Report*, Mr Kruger said he had no doubt that articles in *The World* on Soweto went "further than the freedom of the press really allows". He added: "The *World* is moving increasingly in the direction of press rebellion."

Of his meeting with Mr Vorster, Mr Qoboza said: "In all fairness, unlike Mr Kruger, the Prime Minister was prepared to listen to my point of view. It is clear from what he said to me that as long as he occupies the executive position in government, integration is out. And it is quite clear from what I told him that as long as I am editor of this newspaper, separate development is out."

In evidence at the hearing, a black clergyman said she was persecuted with a racial slur, "you black, you air is heavy". And Tom Wicker, a commentator in the words of a local paper, they were putting Soweto in self on trial.





RT  
ics

## Hooper and Coe the high and mighty

Temple

Correspondent  
Brian Hooper and Sebastian Coe leapt to the heights at Crystal Palace yesterday as athletes completed their massive two-day defeat of Germany. Hooper, in the end, went higher than any as he pole vaulted a Kingford national record 8.61m, and Coe, in the same, achieved a new level as he defeated 1.500 metres record Gilbert Bayi, of Tasmania, traditional Emily Carr

only justice for Hooper, though he had cleared 17ft 6inches last month, only that time he had cleared 17ft 7inches, overruled official remeasurement. There should be no such.

The broad-shouldered physical education teacher is up to 1.62m, forward of the actual vault, and daylight between his and the top of the crossbar proved shouted "yes".

Standing a muscular is the shortest of the pole vaulters, but technical, powerful, precise and realistic. Even this was quickly pushed aside as he himself, talking about his desire to clear 1.70m next year, was at the European

in Helsinki was one of best British successes, in terms of previous bests and rivals defeated.

Rowed up a personal best

of 43.8sec at Rother-

saturday, and his match-

running the perfect

in the mile. Where he

is on Sunday, the

built Loughborough stu-

dent now for his addi-

tional training in preparation.

Over himself was also seen in action yesterday by the capacity crowd of 18,000, but not in the mile. He won an invitation 800 metres event, in which the number one rival had to face in straits to only two in 1min 48.3 sec. "My legs were a bit stiff, and I felt the need to stretch before Düsseldorf", he said.

The international matches, which were sponsored by the Guardian Royal Exchange, ended in clear victories for both the British men's team, by 125 to 86 points, and the British women's team by 54 to 63. If the opposition in this match, and that against the Soviet Union at Edinburgh before the end of the month, is not that here, the two double team victories will be five days will at least look good in the record books.

almost a repeat of last

year, when David McCorrist

and Coe same tactics, but he

was he only arrived in

reservoir lunchtime after

a 1,500 metres in Rieti,

the fast time of 8min 53

a Sunday night.

will not be racing against

the New Zealand, and

Over the weekend because he

is the recent African team

in Tunis. "I was ill

at home in Durban at that

time", Bayi explained. However, he has been invited to race Walker and some of the world's other top runners in a mile at Vancouver late in September, and plans to return home for his additional training in preparation.

Over himself was also seen in action yesterday by the capacity crowd of 18,000, but not in the mile. He won an invitation 800 metres event, in which the number one rival had to face in straits to only two in 1min 48.3 sec. "My legs were a bit stiff, and I felt the need to stretch before Düsseldorf", he said.

The international matches, which were sponsored by the Guardian Royal Exchange, ended in clear victories for both the British men's team, by 125 to 86 points, and the British women's team by 54 to 63. If the opposition in this match, and that against the Soviet Union at Edinburgh before the end of the month, is not that here, the two double team victories will be five days will at least look good in the record books.

almost a repeat of last

year, when David McCorrist

and Coe same tactics, but he

was he only arrived in

reservoir lunchtime after

a 1,500 metres in Rieti,

the fast time of 8min 53

a Sunday night.

will not be racing against

the New Zealand, and

Over the weekend because he

is the recent African team

in Tunis. "I was ill

at home in Durban at that

time", Bayi explained. However, he has been invited to race Walker and some of the world's other top runners in a mile at Vancouver late in September, and plans to return home for his additional training in preparation.

Over himself was also seen in action yesterday by the capacity crowd of 18,000, but not in the mile. He won an invitation 800 metres event, in which the number one rival had to face in straits to only two in 1min 48.3 sec. "My legs were a bit stiff, and I felt the need to stretch before Düsseldorf", he said.

The international matches, which were sponsored by the Guardian Royal Exchange, ended in clear victories for both the British men's team, by 125 to 86 points, and the British women's team by 54 to 63. If the opposition in this match, and that against the Soviet Union at Edinburgh before the end of the month, is not that here, the two double team victories will be five days will at least look good in the record books.

almost a repeat of last

year, when David McCorrist

and Coe same tactics, but he

was he only arrived in

reservoir lunchtime after

a 1,500 metres in Rieti,

the fast time of 8min 53

a Sunday night.

will not be racing against

the New Zealand, and

Over the weekend because he

is the recent African team

in Tunis. "I was ill

at home in Durban at that

time", Bayi explained. However, he has been invited to race Walker and some of the world's other top runners in a mile at Vancouver late in September, and plans to return home for his additional training in preparation.

Over himself was also seen in action yesterday by the capacity crowd of 18,000, but not in the mile. He won an invitation 800 metres event, in which the number one rival had to face in straits to only two in 1min 48.3 sec. "My legs were a bit stiff, and I felt the need to stretch before Düsseldorf", he said.

The international matches, which were sponsored by the Guardian Royal Exchange, ended in clear victories for both the British men's team, by 125 to 86 points, and the British women's team by 54 to 63. If the opposition in this match, and that against the Soviet Union at Edinburgh before the end of the month, is not that here, the two double team victories will be five days will at least look good in the record books.

almost a repeat of last

year, when David McCorrist

and Coe same tactics, but he

was he only arrived in

reservoir lunchtime after

a 1,500 metres in Rieti,

the fast time of 8min 53

a Sunday night.

will not be racing against

the New Zealand, and

Over the weekend because he

is the recent African team

in Tunis. "I was ill

at home in Durban at that

time", Bayi explained. However, he has been invited to race Walker and some of the world's other top runners in a mile at Vancouver late in September, and plans to return home for his additional training in preparation.

Over himself was also seen in action yesterday by the capacity crowd of 18,000, but not in the mile. He won an invitation 800 metres event, in which the number one rival had to face in straits to only two in 1min 48.3 sec. "My legs were a bit stiff, and I felt the need to stretch before Düsseldorf", he said.

The international matches, which were sponsored by the Guardian Royal Exchange, ended in clear victories for both the British men's team, by 125 to 86 points, and the British women's team by 54 to 63. If the opposition in this match, and that against the Soviet Union at Edinburgh before the end of the month, is not that here, the two double team victories will be five days will at least look good in the record books.

almost a repeat of last

year, when David McCorrist

and Coe same tactics, but he

was he only arrived in

reservoir lunchtime after

a 1,500 metres in Rieti,

the fast time of 8min 53

a Sunday night.

will not be racing against

the New Zealand, and

Over the weekend because he

is the recent African team

in Tunis. "I was ill

at home in Durban at that

time", Bayi explained. However, he has been invited to race Walker and some of the world's other top runners in a mile at Vancouver late in September, and plans to return home for his additional training in preparation.

Over himself was also seen in action yesterday by the capacity crowd of 18,000, but not in the mile. He won an invitation 800 metres event, in which the number one rival had to face in straits to only two in 1min 48.3 sec. "My legs were a bit stiff, and I felt the need to stretch before Düsseldorf", he said.

The international matches, which were sponsored by the Guardian Royal Exchange, ended in clear victories for both the British men's team, by 125 to 86 points, and the British women's team by 54 to 63. If the opposition in this match, and that against the Soviet Union at Edinburgh before the end of the month, is not that here, the two double team victories will be five days will at least look good in the record books.

almost a repeat of last

year, when David McCorrist

and Coe same tactics, but he

was he only arrived in

reservoir lunchtime after

a 1,500 metres in Rieti,

the fast time of 8min 53

a Sunday night.

will not be racing against

the New Zealand, and

Over the weekend because he

is the recent African team

in Tunis. "I was ill

at home in Durban at that

time", Bayi explained. However, he has been invited to race Walker and some of the world's other top runners in a mile at Vancouver late in September, and plans to return home for his additional training in preparation.

Over himself was also seen in action yesterday by the capacity crowd of 18,000, but not in the mile. He won an invitation 800 metres event, in which the number one rival had to face in straits to only two in 1min 48.3 sec. "My legs were a bit stiff, and I felt the need to stretch before Düsseldorf", he said.

The international matches, which were sponsored by the Guardian Royal Exchange, ended in clear victories for both the British men's team, by 125 to 86 points, and the British women's team by 54 to 63. If the opposition in this match, and that against the Soviet Union at Edinburgh before the end of the month, is not that here, the two double team victories will be five days will at least look good in the record books.

almost a repeat of last

year, when David McCorrist

and Coe same tactics, but he

was he only arrived in

reservoir lunchtime after

a 1,500 metres in Rieti,

the fast time of 8min 53

a Sunday night.

will not be racing against

the New Zealand, and

Over the weekend because he

is the recent African team

in Tunis. "I was ill

at home in Durban at that

time", Bayi explained. However, he has been invited to race Walker and some of the world's other top runners in a mile at Vancouver late in September, and plans to return home for his additional training in preparation.

Over himself was also seen in action yesterday by the capacity crowd of 18,000, but not in the mile. He won an invitation 800 metres event, in which the number one rival had to face in straits to only two in 1min 48.3 sec. "My legs were a bit stiff, and I felt the need to stretch before Düsseldorf", he said.

The international matches, which were sponsored by the Guardian Royal Exchange, ended in clear victories for both the British men's team, by 125 to 86 points, and the British women's team by 54 to 63. If the opposition in this match, and that against the Soviet Union at Edinburgh before the end of the month, is not that here, the two double team victories will be five days will at least look good in the record books.

almost a repeat of last

year, when David McCorrist

and Coe same tactics, but he

was he only arrived in

reservoir lunchtime after

## SPORT.

Racing

## Royal Harmony out with washing as Fast Colour runs through

By Michael Seely

One of the season's biggest surprises occurred at Ripon yesterday when Jocelyn Hambrun's Royal Harmony had an explosive run away to win the £1,000 Newmarket Trophy. Royal Harmony could only finish fourth behind the 8-1 winner, Fast Colour.

As in Royal Harmony's previous success last year, and his travelling head lad went down to the start to ensure that the colt left the stalls on arms. He jumped off a little over a length behind the others, but soon had a chance to move up and was running strongly won by two lengths with Smoke Singer three lengths away, third.

The winner was ridden with all the confidence of the world's greatest leading apprentice, Jimmie Bleasdale. This was the forty-second success of the season for the 20-year-old jockey from Preston and his sixty-second in the 1977-78 season. Bleasdale lost his right to claim the Sib allowance, "I was always going the best," Bleasdale said. "I sat waiting for Geoff on the favourite, but when they didn't appear I knew it."

Fast Colour, a sharp little colt by Red God, is trained by Tom Jones for his wife Sarah. He can certainly run a bit as he proved when beaten a slight length in the decisive fashion by Chara Pearl, who gave Jimmy Etherington his second success of the season.

Chara Pearl certainly deserved his victory, which came in a fine effort this season have included a meritorious second to Alante

Ludsome. The only conclusion to be drawn from yesterday's race is that Royal Harmony failed to give his best. A long time ago it was said that he would like to think things over before deciding on the two-year-old's next objective. He is a highly strung individual who needs to go to right for him in a race. Yesterday, he wanted to go too soon after dwelling at the start. But it would be unwise to write Royal Harmony off in view of his undoubted ability.

Julian Wilson, one of the joint owners of Tumbledownwind, a joint partnership between his racing and his racing and his racing, was concerned the Gimcrack winner would still have his final race of the season in the Mill Reef Stakes at Newmarket. The Mill Reef is 2,000 yards, but the Middle Park Stakes, the BBC's racing correspondent said, "and as Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

Wilson, a fan of the Ayr Gold Cup, the other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing correspondent said, "and as Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as

Tumbledownwind has already had his chance to run in the Ayr Gold Cup. The other successful

National Hunt trainer was Fred Rimell, whose four-year-old, Piccadilly, had refused to enter the stalls when strongly fancied to capture the Wokingham Stakes at Ascot.

For the moment, the racing

correspondent said, "and as



# Master plan for a master race: the National Front's vision of greater Britain

Ten years after it was formed out of the amalgamation of five small, extreme right-wing parties, the National Front has reached a crucial stage in its development. Its initial aim, to make its name known throughout the country, has been achieved thanks largely to violent scenes such as those at Lewisham and Ladywood earlier this month. Now, according to Mr John Tyndall, the National Front's founder and chairman, its purpose will be to concentrate on fighting elections as a political party.

Mr Tyndall is unrepentant about the way the National Front has won itself national publicity and recognition. He says: "Our policy of prominent street demonstrations and noisy marches has been necessary because of the refusal of the media to give us an opportunity to put across our views." If the press and television start treating the National Front as a serious political party, and allow it to state its case, then he promises that it will review its tactics and alter both the themes and the style of its appeals to the public.

Does the National Front, though, deserve to be taken seriously as a political party, or is it simply a racialist movement with but one message, a gospel of hate for all coloured immigrants? That is the question that must now be asked, and it can only be answered by listening to what the Front has to say, as well as by observing what it does.

It is useful to start with Mr Tyndall's diagnosis of what is wrong with Britain in 1977. "I don't see what this country is suffering from as being just a few years of bad government", he says. "We are now reaping the harvest of having travelled for at least 100 years in a totally wrong direction. If you want me to encapsulate this in one word, it is liberalism."

In Mr Tyndall's view, the acceptance by all the main British political parties of liberal ideas has been responsible for all our present ills. These he lists as weak government, laissez faire economics instead of a state-controlled economy, an unworkable financial system in which the power of determining the nation's credit has been placed in the hands of bankers, faith in international institutions as a means of solving our problems, and the undermining of naval and military institutions.

It is interesting that Mr Tyndall does not include coloured immigration in his list. He regards it simply as a recent symptom of a more general and fundamental phenomenon. "If we had not already got a society immersed in liberal values, no



Mr Tyndall: "The western world has been subverted."

young to stop them drifting into street corners, drugs and degeneration."

He describes himself as "an unashamed white supremacist" and regards whites as intellectually, although not necessarily physically or morally, superior to blacks. As such, he believes completely separately or in a society like South Africa, which caused him to say that his essential differences.

Not only is he sure that attempts to create multiracial societies are doomed to failure and disaster, but he is convinced that the entire British establishment privately shares this view.

"The only difference between us and everyone else", he says, "is that we want to do something about it and are taking the only logical course which is to put into reverse what has been happening over the past 20 years."

Mr Tyndall accepts that the single issue of immigration has played a greater role in winning recruits to the National Front than any other. "It is our strongest recruiting platform", he says. "There is no doubt that our leaflets hang the racial issue bring the greatest rewards in terms of new members."

But he blames the media for portraying the Front purely in terms of its attitude to the racial question and for concentrating on its call for compulsory repatriation of immigrants

to the exclusion of all other policies. He points out the Front marches in the Midlands calling for a ban on the import of foreign cars have gone unreported. He hope now that both the media and the Front itself can lose their obsession with race.

"There is no doubt that it is our stand on racial issues that has got us known. Now that has been achieved, the emphasis must change and the prominence given to that issue must be less, and greater prominence given to our other policies."

The Front is pledged to uphold parliamentary sovereignty and would allow opposition parties, including those of the extreme left, full political rights provided that they kept within the law. Mr Tyndall says he has become less authoritarian and dictatorial than he was 15 years ago. His only apparent proposed change in the constitution would be to have longer periods between elections than the present maximum of five years. He is much less interested in changing the political system than in producing a new breed of politician. He wants to replace our present politicians "bred in the hot-house atmosphere of the existing parties and the liberal leftist atmosphere of universities which has drained out of them any desire to prevent our civilisation collapsing with new leaders possessing

the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

Education policy is similarly

severe. Mr Tyndall sums it up as being "to produce a population best fitted for national survival". It involves greater emphasis on physical education, patriotism and training in national consciousness, and compulsory direction of

stronger will and a stronger sense of duty".

He believes that the tough conditions in which the Front has to operate are already producing new, harder politicians who will not go soft like our present leaders when faced with challenges to the authority of government. The contemporary world leaders whom Tyndall most admires are the Shah of Iran, Mr Lee Kuan Yew and the junta in Chile. He says, "I have to admit that as a white racialist, the few political leaders I have any admiration for are not white".

The main political changes

proposed by the Front are designed to lessen the power of the interest groups which it regards as making contemporary Britain an undemocratic society, the unions, the mass media, the City and big business. Mr Tyndall wants to streamline the unions down to one per industry, and to legislate to compel all elections for union officers and all strike decisions to be by secret ballot, and make it illegal for unions to be affiliated to any political party. He wants to break up the monopoly of the press and create a state advertising agency from which all advertising space in newspapers would have to be bought to prevent advertisers from exerting pressure.

The attack on the City and big business is reflected in the Front's economic policy. Instead of creating money by borrowing, Mr Tyndall wants government simply to print new money at a rate measured according to the rise in the gross national product. In broader economic terms, the Front, while favouring competition, profit and the work ethic, believes in a state controlled economy. Foreign investment in Britain and British investment abroad would be prohibited: there would be a ban on the import of all manufactured goods; and a self-sufficient economy would be created with Britain growing at least 75 per cent of its own food.

The Front's social policy looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front's social policy

looks back to the principles of the 1834 Poor Law. Mr Tyndall says: "We recognise the obligation to look after the very old, the very young and those who are sick or disabled through no fault of their own, but for the remainder of society there should be the stiff breeze of compulsion to work and hardship if they don't work."

The Front

July 1977

The  
budget,  
question  
Britain'



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## DANGEROUS APPEAL

It is clear that Mr John Tyndall is challenging *The Times* to give up the National Front in its case. Today we respond to that challenge by publishing a long interview with Tyndall in which he explains the policies and philosophy of his party. We recognize that he represents something of a return from the attitude which the press has hitherto adopted towards the National Front, but we feel it is a valid point of our column that he will do anything to further the cause of the National Front.

refusing the National Front opportunity to put across its views and portraying it simply as a sinister and violent new force in British politics, he has, in fact, played into the hands of the National Front. He has allowed it to erect a piracy theory about its movement by the press and to itself in an almost heroic as a lone champion of common man against the ad ranks of the Liberal establishment.

It is important that the National Front be demythologized and revealed for what it is: a movement of misguided individuals preoccupied with the fate of their country, rather than the creation of evil men, policies, a blend of extreme nationalism and crude populism, a set of simplistic and con-

tradictory solutions to Britain's present predicament. These are policies that have an obvious appeal at a time of profound economic and political uncertainty in Britain.

There are two types of people particularly likely to respond to them, and they form two distinct elements among the National Front's supporters. The bulk of this support has come from people of the generation and background of John Tyndall himself. They are preoccupied with the steady decline of Britain which has gone on during their life-time. Many of them, like him, found it difficult to fit into society after the discipline of National Service in the 1950s. They can easily be persuaded to see coloured immigration, membership of the European Community and the growing power of the trade unions as manifestations of a conspiracy to destroy British society.

More dangerous, perhaps, is the increasing appeal of the National Front to young people. For the growing number of unemployed and disillusioned white teenagers, it offers a deceptively simple vision of toughness and imminent prosperity and a scapegoat to blame for their present predicament. There is no doubt that young people are joining the National Front because of its racialist policies and because

of the atmosphere of violence which surrounds so many of its activities.

The continuing growth of support for the National Front among the young would be a dangerous development in British politics. When Mr Tyndall talks of his desire to organize young people, to develop physical fitness through athletic clubs and sporting centres, and to breed a tougher breed of Britons, he is talking in exactly the same terms as Hitler was in Germany in the 1930s.

John Tyndall insists that the National Front is not a movement of violent thugs based on racial hatred but a respectable political party, set on fighting elections and putting across its policies in the same way as the Labour and Conservative parties. If the National Front is to establish itself in the public mind as a serious political party, rather than a movement for a certain kind of racial and cultural purity, it will have to be seen to change its behaviour and its appeal. Mr Tyndall says that if the media allow the National Front to state its policies, it will stop marching in provocative areas and chanting abusive slogans. *The Times* has kept its side of the bargain. It will be interesting to see whether Mr Tyndall can keep his.

## STURBED FRONTIERS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

ng the disturbed national affairs of South-east Asia the reported in recent weeks seem that between Thailand and Cambodia. Hand-to-hand and incursions by Cambodian troops have in some cases accompanied by brutalities, the only Cambodian offered being that the country into which they have died is their not Thailand's, which might be expected of a single-minded, anti-communist, revolutionary government abutting on a right-wing, American, military dictator. In the first year of the new Cambodian regime matters were peaceful on this frontier; once the Thai military took place in October, 1976, the war changed on both sides. It is to say that this, like frontiers between the like and non-communist, is tense. But that obvious tension leads to further ones when reports of war on Cambodia's eastern border with Vietnam are hardly frequent, only less detailed than either Cambodia nor Laos welcome inquisitive visitors. Evidently this border on communist states is also Laos does not yet present same problem. Within its frontier Vietnamese were stationed through years and are still, according to reports, in relations with Vietnam

have always been dependent, even subservient, Laotian nationalism is weak and embryonic, not to be compared with the strong sense of national identity nurtured by the Khmers. They have the ruins of Angkor to remind them of a Cambodian kingdom that once stretched eastwards right across what is now south Vietnam and westwards across most of the territory now occupied by the immigrant Thais.

Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the three states of Indochina, are now all communist in some form and all are adjacent to the vast, equally communist mass of China. Is there any parallel, or if not what are the differences, at this end of the Eurasian landmass with the Soviet domination of eastern Europe at the other?

Most importantly, the strategic outlook of the big power is quite different. Their southern border has never offered a threat to the Chinese. All their conquerors and invaders have crossed from the north. Long historical experience has taught them how to handle the Indo-chinese states, all of which lay to the vast, equally communist mass of China. In Vietnam's case, as in China's, these ideas have been deeply modified and influenced by the Confucian political traditions common to both countries for most of two thousand years. To Laos and Cambodia, however, Marxism is a thoroughly alien creed; neither country is fitted to operate such a system. They both belong to a wholly different culture. It is a tragedy that chance circumstances have swept these Theravada Buddhist countries, so much akin to Thailand and Burma, into revolutionary modes. They are poles apart from Vietnam. The rest of South-east Asia thus looks at Indochina in puzzlement and apprehension, hoping that their communist neighbours will acknowledge the nationalism that runs throughout the region, whatever their proclaimed political systems.

## st amid affluence

Mr David Foster  
In next ten years in Britain is the most important in our history. Economically Britain is the safest country in the North Sea oil flows in, its anticipation is already coming in the opinion of our overlords who are now sending money to Britain in such large quantities that the Bank of England has problems holding the down. Over the next ten years Britain will accumulate financial reserves and the a is how this money is to be used.

socially the next ten years in could be the most disastrous history as unemployment steadily increases, encouraged financial ability to buy goods abroad and with this trend at an alarming level as by our car imports.

the basic reason for the unemployment in all the countries is the progression of industry (I was for fifty years) whose sole

is to replace human labour

more efficient mechanical

whether on the shop floor

computerized offices. Unemployment rates are now known

soaking up unemployment

reaching proportions and I

if it would take as much as

per cent increased produc-

tion in a modern world in order to

the production you simply

the machines run longer and

in the outwork Britain will be

very difficult situation since

we have no economic motive to

production while our

are growing under immense

al reserves.

situation of growing unem-

ployment under conditions of

affluence will create social

of kind we have never

had before and with unpre-

dictable breakdown of law and order

crease in crime and violence

of us in our youth has a

huge incentive to "do

it" with our lives and if

people are deprived of

opportunity and treated

less pensioners than the in-

their wildest will cause all

break loose. What is now

is the foresight to recog-

is outlook and to prepare to

North Sea revenues in deal

on the following lines.

Yours sincerely,

DAVID FOSTER,

White House,

Sunninghill Road,

Windlesham,

Surrey,

August 23.

## Sir Claude Auchinleck

From Dr E. S. Nicholson

Sir, In the *Times* Diary of August 23, it is stated "The biography of Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck who has claimed in the past 25 years that he did not receive his full share of credit for winning the first battle of El-Alamein is to be published next month."

It may well be that this claim has been made on behalf of Sir Claude Auchinleck by others; in order to justify the suggestion that Sir Claude has made this claim his chapter and verse are required.

There will be others better qualified than I to refute the statement, but as someone who knew Sir Claude during the six years or so that he made his home in this East Anglian town, before moving to Marakech, I can think of no suggestion relating to the character of this eminent soldier more misleading or untrue.

Yours sincerely,

E. S. NICHOLSON,

Colchester,

Beeches,

Suffolk,

August 23.

GERALD BOWENES,

Thorn Valley Timber Co Ltd,

103 High Street,

Maidenhead,

Berkshire,

August 23.

Yours truly,

T. M. GOBLE

12 Mitcham Way,

South Woodham Ferrers,

Chelmsford,

Essex,

August 23.

## Leading to violence

From Mr Geoffrey Peake

Sir, If, as has been suggested, some marches and demonstrations are based on the grounds that they are provocative and lead to violence, how long do we have to wait before football matches become a thing of the past?

Yours, etc,

GEOFFREY PEAKE,

Heavycroft,

Litton, Luton,

Pitton,

Barnsley,

Devon,

August 23.

## Revolutions: causes and symptoms

From Mr Anthony Gray

Sir, Lord Chalfont's timely reminder (article, August 22) of the delicate balance between freedom and order is surely to be welcomed. Whilst the sources of his disquiet on political philosophy are impeccable the same cannot surely be said for the logic, which goes like this:

(1) The rule of law is every day being openly challenged by a growing number of tyrannical minorities;

(2) The duty of government is to secure the interests of the majority of the people;

(3) Our rulers should act now to destroy the growing tyranny of these minorities by resolute enforcement of the law;

(4) Only in this way will the conditions conducive to revolution in our society be stemmed.

This is indeed a strange conclusion for an article which takes as its logical starting point that a comprehensive study of revolutions reveals that "the factors which create conditions for drastic and violent social change include weak political leadership, crisis in the economy and disengagement with traditional values". For if these are the causes of revolution and not the symptoms, then the priority for action is to deal with them and the symptoms will in time disappear.

Lord Chalfont's comprehensive study of revolutions will presumably also have shown that in the past these weak governments instead of dealing with the root causes which have created conditions in society where such turbulent and often revolutionary minorities grow and flourish generally stick to the easier alternative of treating the symptoms by resorting to the resolute enforcement of the law to maintain the status quo; thus precipitating the revolution they hoped to avoid.

The alarming and ominous changes taking place in our society stem from a very high level of disaffection and frustration by a very broad spectrum of citizens in this country. That this state of affairs provides the breeding ground for the worst kind of extremism should be no surprise.

Our rulers should therefore realize that unless as a matter of priority they deal with the causes of this spreading cancer of disaffection, the symptoms will remain notwithstanding their proper efforts to maintain through resolute enforcement of the rule of law basic civil liberties for the vast majority of decent folk who believe and wish to live in a democratic society.

Yours faithfully,

ANTHONY J. GRAY,

Offham House,

West Malling,

Kent,

August 24.

## Felling diseased trees

From Mr Gerard Downes

Sir, As a practising timber contractor I feel I must make a stand against Lord Wilson's proposals laid out in his letter of August 23.

My business is based in Berkshire, which is the worst hit county in the south of England, with more diseased elm per square mile than any other. However, contrary to opinion, there is no shortage of labour to fell these trees; in fact competition is fierce, in my experience all through the southern counties.

The work is highly skilled and can be very dangerous, particularly in built-up areas and on roadsides and insurance premiums as well as all the other overheads run very high.

For these reasons Lord Wilson's scheme, however good the intentions could be, to work profitably, as the Medina Council on the Isle of Wight have found to their cost.

They set up a scheme similar in outline to Lord Wilson's, which is heavily subsidized by the council, and although they are keeping school leavers in work and clearing the countryside, they have upset the natural equilibrium among the old established tree surgeons who are trying to earn a living.

Another point I should like to make is that there is a busy market for elm timber and, depending on the area, can be worth up to 50 pence per cubic foot. Felling dead trees really must be treated as a business rather than casual employment.

A voluntary youth corps which is to be set up, with digging gardens and reading to the blind would be a very worthy institution so long as it did not tread on the toes of the men earning their living from the same line of business.

Yours truly,

GERALD BOWENES,

Thorn Valley Timber Co Ltd,

103 High Street,

Maidenhead,

Berkshire,

August 23.

Yours truly,

T. M. GOBLE

12 Mitcham Way,

South Woodham Ferrers,

Chelmsford,

Essex,

August 23.

Yours truly,



## COURT CIRCULAR

**BALMORAL CASTLE**  
August 29: The Hon Mary Morrison has succeeded Lady Abel Smith as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

The Queen will visit the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, on November 10.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the silver jubilee royal variety gala at the London Palladium on November 21.

Queen Anne-Marie of the Hellenes celebrates her birthday today.

## Forthcoming marriage

**Mr C. L. Pike**  
The engagement is announced between Charles, only son of Mr and Mrs Goeffrey Pike, of Canterbury, Kent, and Jane, daughter of Mr Michael Pulman, of London, W1, and the late Mrs E. Froome.

## Birthdays today

**Air Chief Marshal the Earl of Bandon**, 73; Sir Patrick Burman, QC, 71; Sir Charles Burman, 63; Dr Wyn Griffiths, 61; Mr Denis Healey, MP, 60; Rear-Admiral John Houston, 69; Sir Kenneth Keith, 61; Sir Desmond Lee, 69; the Countess of Longford, 71; Mr Raymond Massey, 81; Mr Peter Parker, 53; Sir George Robinson, 63; the Rev Professor T. F. Torrance, 64.

## Today's engagements

Silver Jubilee sculpture exhibition, work of British artists during 25 years, Battersea Park, 10-7. The Golden Hinde, film, National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, 2-30. Edwards Week: Hokey Cokey in Every Show for children, Wapping Pier, 4. Royal General Secretary at the Chapter Office, 20 Dean's Yard, London SW1P 3PA, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope, by September 14, so that the appropriate seating arrangements may be made. A limited number of seats will be available for those without tickets.

## Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):  
Madden, Mr Arthur, of Birkdale, £120,554  
Miles, Mr Harold Marshall, of Hornsea, Humberside, £153,689  
Norton, Mr Sidney, of Kidderminster, £301,412  
Owen, Mr Cyril Edmund, of Llandudno, £151,526  
Rough, Mrs Olive, of Merton, Camilla Sedgwick, of Kensington, London, £207,188  
Stephens, Mr Frederick Warne, of Weymouth, £224,103

## New York's orchestra loses its only black

From Michael Leapman  
New York, Aug 29

Mr Sapford Allen, a violinist who was the only black member of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in its 133-year history, has resigned. He said he had decided to become a freelance because he was "tired of being the symbol of black participation in arts."

Mr Allen's resignation was disclosed the day after an article appeared in *The New York Times* alleging that the failure of leading orchestras and opera companies to employ blacks was setting up a "cultural apartheid" in the United States.

Mr Allen said the failure to employ black musicians was not entirely the fault of the orchestra. It is part of a national social problem. "Blacks are simply not welcome in the arts."

Orchestras took only a small proportion of people who applied to them, he said. "With so few blacks being trained, they start from a small numerical base and their chances fade away to almost zero."

Mr Albert Webster, managing director of the New York Philharmonic, pointed out that seven years ago the city's commission on human rights exonerated the orchestra of discrimination. "A very small number of blacks apply for auditions, but we ensure that no one is turned down," he said.

"Our selection is based on quality and experience."

A survey taken two years ago found that of 5,000 musicians playing regularly in 56 American orchestras only 70 were black. About 1,000 remained predominantly white as well.

Mr Allen's engagement by the New York Philharmonic in 1962 was seen as heralding black participation in classical music. The orchestra has not engaged a black musician on its regular staff since, although blacks have occasionally been employed as substitutes.

## Sir Alexander Bustamante

A memorial service for Sir Alexander Bustamante will be held in Westminster Abbey at 4 pm on Saturday, September 24, 1977. Those wishing to attend are asked to do so by letter to the Secretary General at the Chapter Office, 20 Dean's Yard, London SW1P 3PA, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope, by September 14, so that the appropriate seating arrangements may be made. A limited number of seats will be available for those without tickets.



Visiting day: Outside the hospital established by Dr Schweitzer at Lambaréne, visitors relax in the African sun.

## Schweitzer philosophy lives on as his hospital is rebuilt

From Nicholas Asford  
Lambaréne, Gabon

Twelve years after the death of Dr Albert Schweitzer, the hospital which he established over half a century ago at Lambaréne in central Gabon is being revitalized and largely rebuilt.

A second stage is already being planned, to include a tropical disease research institute (funded by the international Rotary Club) and new paediatric wards. A proposed third stage will involve the construction of a restaurant, cafeteria and recreational rooms.

The atmosphere at the hospital today is very different from that during the last years of Dr Schweitzer's life when he retained an almost autocratic control over activities and resisted innovation even to the point of refusing to allow electricity to be installed.

Now, however, two large German-built generators provide all electrical needs. In the modern operating theatre the resident Swiss surgeon, Dr Andreas Steiner, performs up to 120 operations a month.

Other recent installations include a radiology unit and research laboratory and a specially-cooled storage building where the hospital's stock of 20 million pharmaceuticals is kept. A new dental department was opened this month, equipped with the most up-to-date instruments (paid for by voluntary

donations by Swiss doctors) and staffed by a team of Swiss dentists, all of them volunteers.

M Max Caulet, the bustling French director of the Albert Schweitzer Hospital Foundation, believes that "le grand docteur" would have approved of what is taking place at Lambaréne. He points out that Dr Schweitzer had been a great innovator when he established

the present hospital on the banks of the Ogoué river; then it was one of the most modern in Africa and only during his later years did he resist change.

"The spirit of Dr Schweitzer lives on in Lambaréne", M Caulet declares. "We are building here a new monument to Dr Schweitzer's life work and his philosophy of reverence for life."

The revitalization of the hospital has the full cooperation of the Gabonese Government. President Bongo has agreed to help in financing the new buildings and the Government covers the deficit on the annual running costs. Not have the Gabonese made any attempt to "Afri-came" the staff, control remains in European hands and, in the words of M Caulet, "we are left to run the hospital as we wish".

At present there are about 230 patients, most of whom are accompanied by at least one member of their family. They are cared for by 10 European doctors and nurses, all employed on a semi-voluntary basis, 45 African nurses and about 100 locally-employed orderlies. There are also about 80 lepers living in a separate section, known as "the village of light", who work in the fields to provide the hospital with cassava, bananas and vegetables.

M Max Caulet: "We are building a monument."

Much of the original part of the hospital is almost unchanged since Dr Schweitzer's day. The long white-painted buildings with their rust-coloured corrugated iron roofs are perhaps a little more weather-beaten, but are otherwise virtually the same as when they were erected some 50 years ago.

The doctor's own rooms have been preserved and are now a small but evocative museum. His white solar robe and operating apron still hang from the wall, his watch, pen, spectacles and letter knife are on his desk. In his study is the piano which he used to play most evenings but which is beginning to suffer the effects of the harsh tropical atmosphere. The walls are lined with books, photographs and pictures of the house in Alsace where he was born.

Dr Schweitzer himself is buried in a small tree-shaded cemetery a few yards away. His grave, and those of other European doctors and nurses, are marked by simple stone crosses. From the cemetery wooden dugout canoes can be seen bringing people back and forth across the river to the spot where Dr Schweitzer first landed a scene which has scarcely changed during the intervening years.

The amended motion, proposed by the Rev Tony Lee, Caredon, and Sydney St. John, General Secretary of the Commission on the Status of Women, endorses the decision of the commission that the original motion, which had been withdrawn, was "not in accordance with the spirit of the original motion" of the Commission on the Status of Women.

The original motion, proposed by Bishop of Wangari, the Rev Max Thomas, was:

"That this General Assembly, having taken note of the decision of the Commission on the Status of Women, endorses the decision of the Commission that the original motion, which had been withdrawn, was 'not in accordance with the spirit of the original motion' of the Commission on the Status of Women."

Later this week the

Assembly will debate a motion to

advise and, where appropriate, to take action from the Canon Commission, Appellate

other bodies to proceed

legislation implementing

decision. This is expected

take somewhere to complete

AP.

## Latest appointment

Latest appointments include:

Mr Robert Barker, aged 61, of

Scotland, Yard, to be

assistant commissioner in

of transit planning and

transport, Metropolitan Poli-

## £10.50 a week for some disabled wives

Some disabled wives may apply for a new tax-free benefit of £10.50 which will be payable from November 17. It is not means-tested and is expected to provide an additional income for about 40,000 severely disabled married women who can qualify if they are incapable of household duties and paid work.

Mr Morris, Under Secretary of State of the Department of Health and Social Security with responsi-

bility for the disabled, said in a statement: "This is a very important new benefit, for which organizations of and for the disabled have campaigned for many years."

A further 5,000 women may be eligible for the pension but their family income must not rise by £10.50 because, for example, of the overlapping benefit rules applying to national insurance benefits.

They must be under the age of 60 to qualify.

Claims are being accepted from today for the pension, which is intended to help women who have been continuously incapable of work and household duties for at least 28 weeks and do not qualify for full-rate sickness or invalidity benefit because they do not have enough national insurance contributions.

They must be under the age of 60 to qualify.

## Science report

### Microbiology: Cleaning up pesticides

Exactly the same biological trick that enables infectious bacteria to resist antibiotics has endowed at least some soil bacteria with the ability to degrade pesticides and herbicides. The trick in question is to turn the genes for resistance, or for pesticide degradation, on to a piece of genetic material that can be transferred between different bacteria. The transferable elements are known as plasmids and are notorious for their part in spreading antibiotic resistance between different strains of bacteria.

One of the outstanding questions was whether soil bacteria degrade 2,4-D by simply "soaking it up" or by chemical treatments known to break down the compound.

Dr J. M. Pemberton and Dr R. Fisher, of the University of Queensland, have found that the breakdown of the weedkiller 2,4-D could be sped up by a plasmid or by a bacterial enzyme.

Dr Pemberton and Dr Fisher found that their strain of *Pseudomonas* can live on 2,4-D as its sole

source of energy and carbon. The bacteria could not degrade phenoxyacetic acid, the parent compound of 2,4-D, which suggests that the bacteria have a metabolic pathway that deals only with 2,4-D. The chemical pathway involved is not known, but the soil microorganism, *Pseudomonas*, in which the enzyme for breaking down 2,4-D might be located, has been found to have a plasmid-coded enzyme.

The bacterium could be trained to degrade 2,4-D by simply soaking it up and then adding a chemical treatment known to break down the compound.

Dr J. M. Pemberton and Dr R. Fisher, of the University of Queensland, have found that the breakdown of the weedkiller 2,4-D could be sped up by a plasmid or by a bacterial enzyme.

Dr Pemberton and Dr Fisher found that their strain of *Pseudomonas* can live on 2,4-D as its sole

characteristic to spread the benefit.

Plasmids have become more an academic curiosity with the discovery of antibiotic resistance, but many other bacterial infections that are specified by name have been discovered.

Latest addition raises the question of whether other plasmids, which are also plasmid-coded, suggest that plasmids may be extremely important in the evolution and adaptation of bacteria.

By Nature Times News Service  
Nature, August 25  
722-1977

## Caesar's ruin draws the Royal Navy to the Nile

By Henry Stead  
Defence Correspondent

The Royal Navy is preparing to dig up ancient Egypt again. For the second year in succession a diving team will carry out a search and rescue operation on some of the ruins that the Nile has knocked about a bit.

Last year it was the *Gates of Diodotus*, dating from the Third Century AD. One of the survivors

was once a temple in the museum at Cairo. Now, together with the Egyptian Navy, the British divers

will try to rescue the remains

including some fine stonework and several courses of well and, if topped, some corinnes.

Part of the temple that is to be salvaged will take the place beside the priceless reliefs from Pithos on the island of Agilkia nearby, where the Egyptians are trying to restore the splendours that once covered the ancient Roman monument.

Last year the British divers were the first to be allowed to dive in Egypt from October until April.

Meantime 11 modern diving clearance divers from a bomb disposal expert from the Army and another from the Royal Air Force,

are about to leave for the P

area to dive in the unexplored ord

der areas from the Second

War.

Their destination is the G

Islands and Tuvalu—for

known as the Ellice Islands

naval divers will work mai

Tuvalu's Fumafu Lagoon,

six extensive submerged

islands are, innumerable,

and the development of

tourist industry and trade

operation is expected to last

weeks.

## Schools urged to be thrifty with power

By a Staff Reporter

Schools and other educational institutions are advised to be more thrifty in their use of heating and lighting, in a bulletin published today by the Department of Education and Science.

Fuel bills amounting to £150m a year could be greatly reduced if more care was taken, it is said. Buildings and equipment were carefully maintained and if the design of institutions was improved, the department says.

Since more than one third of the annual fuel bill goes on lighting, the bulletin suggests that people should be encouraged to switch off lights when they are not needed.

Building Bulletin No 55: Energy Conservation in Education Buildings (Stationery Office, £1.40).

## 25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, August 29, 1952

### Emperors' resting place

From Our Correspondent  
Frankfurt, Aug 29.—The remains of two Prussian emperors, Frederick the Great and his father

Frederick William I, were trans-

ferred today from their temporary

burial site in a Marburg church to

the



## Stock Exchange Prices

# Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug 22. Dealings End, Sept 2. § Contango Day, Sept 5. Settlement Day, Sept 13

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

### Russels protests over lack of consultation on Swedish election from joint 'snake'

Michael Hornsby

Aug 29  
ions taken in Frankfurt by allowing Sweden to leave the krona by 10 per cent in the joint Eurocurrency float are the of a protest from today.

als of the European Union voiced their dismay at the so-called "snake" to observe agreed

al bank governors and ministers of the seven countries agreed in to the Swedish move an improvement in that deteriorating foreign

also agreed that it and Norway would within the "snake" but each devalue their by 5 per cent. The countries remaining for West Germany, Belgium and Luxem-

ission officials said that a been informed yesterday before the Frankfurt began of the decisions taken. Such a cursory was not in the spirit commitments entered member states they

Commission appears to have agreed because M. Geens, the Belgian Minister, who attended meeting and is chairman of the EEC of Finance Ministers, bly advocated closer ties between the Com-

mission and "snake" govern-

ports and the balance on current account had not improved. He added that inflation in recent years had been too high while industrial production had declined.

Mr. Falldin's centre-right government has also decided that the general payroll tax for companies is to be abolished to counteract the effects of higher import prices for industry. The tax is to be phased out starting on January 1.

A general price freeze is to operate immediately and remain in force until October 31 and will be followed by intense price surveillance, the Prime Minister said.

Great importance is attached by the Commission to the "snake" as providing a nucleus of monetary stability in Europe which could serve as the launching pad for moves towards greater economic and monetary union, a goal most EEC members states have assigned to an indefinite future.

Government sources ex-

plained the hope that Swedish devaluation would be accepted by the opposition Social Democratic Party would accept wage freezes for the next two years.

Inflation is likely to exceed 15 per cent before the end of 1978 and the same in Swedish assembly plants, a trend that has been increasing as the manufacturers strive to achieve greater integration of their European operations.

Imports from EEC countries in the first seven months of this year totalled 282,550, against 193,747 for the comparable period of 1976, while their value rose from £33m to £56m.

Latest government returns, however, also show that Japanese car manufacturers have again flooded the country with their products this year.

In the first seven months 94,404 Japanese cars arrived a value of almost 15 per cent on the same period a year earlier.

The Japanese voluntary undertaken of imports to the United Kingdom announced in January, referred to market share, and by the end of July this had increased only marginally to 9.4 per cent compared with 1976. The aim was not to increase market penetration significantly above the 1976

yesterday, recovering almost a quarter of the reserves it lost previously in attempts to hold the krona in the "snake".

The Belgian central bank is understood to have sold \$21m to support its franc which came under some pressure around midday, losing ground against the dollar and other currencies.

In Amsterdam the Dutch National Bank bought \$23m to stabilize its currency in the "snake".

In other currency trading, the dollar slipped against leading European currencies in early dealings but later rallied as speculative positions were unwound, particularly long positions in the Deutsche mark and the Swiss and French francs.

In Helsinki the Finnish government decided to postpone any decision on a possible re-assignment of the markka, at least until today.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at around its highest levels of the day at 2.37/0.80 against the Deutsche mark as had been built up before the weekend.

Usually informed sources quoted by AP-Dow Jones in Brussels said Sweden's central bank bought nearly \$240m

sharply against the Swiss franc.

"Snake" in danger, page 16

### Markets settle down to new rates

Financial Staff  
in exchange market re-  
spond to the Swedish de-  
valuation of the "snake".  
Some dealers felt  
that the decision would  
little difference but  
on the durability of  
the float—which has had  
considerable buffer  
in the past few years—  
the latest developments  
served to confirm exist-  
ence while trading on  
the foreign exchanges  
(London was closed  
yesterday) tended to be  
less. Dealing in the Danish-  
Swedish currencies were  
until now official inter-  
points were announced  
after the main surprise  
in both currencies gen-  
held close to their

upper intervention limits—  
slightly lower than the previous  
lower intervention points and  
resulting in falls of only 2 to 3  
per cent against most other cur-  
rencies, despite the 5 per cent  
drop in the official middle  
rates.

The 10 per cent Swedish de-  
valuation has been made against  
a basket of 15 currencies, in-  
cluding the United States dollar,  
sterling, the Deutsche mark and  
the Swiss and French francs.

In other currency trading, the  
dollar slipped against leading  
European currencies in early  
dealings but later rallied as  
speculative positions were un-  
wound, particularly long posi-  
tions in the Deutsche mark in  
the "snake".

In Helsinki the Finnish  
government decided to postpone  
any decision on a possible re-  
assignment of the markka, at  
least until today.

In Frankfurt, the dollar  
closed at around its highest  
levels of the day at 2.37/0.80  
against the Deutsche mark as  
had been built up before the  
weekend.

Usually informed sources

quoted by AP-Dow Jones in

Brussels said Sweden's central  
bank bought nearly \$240m

sharply against the Swiss franc.

### Onomist doubts PSBR

id Blake  
ics Correspondent  
to a firm target  
Public Sector Borrowing  
ment, with penalties  
it met, are "ridiculous"  
ng, senior economist  
National Institute of  
e and Social Research  
in a personal cap-  
Mr. Paul Ormerod says  
tors which inevitably  
no forecasts of the PSBR  
large that decision  
cannot formulate sensible  
policies if they try to  
them.

Ormerod's criticism of the  
of a single PSBR target  
in a layman's guide to  
forecasts". Most of  
y consists of a clear  
lly reasoned discussion of  
ure of most economic  
models and the car-  
tach needs to be ex-  
using them.

particular he gives warn-  
the common mis-  
tanding of ignoring the  
ers' decision to produce  
es on the assumption  
policies will remain

is not done because fore-  
do not realize that  
can change, he says.  
done because presenting  
ts on the basis of present  
allows outsiders to  
in their own policy  
policies and also keeps out  
fficulties of political pre-  
.

re is also an interesting  
of the accuracy which  
ers have recorded over  
years, together with sug-  
es for improvement of  
statistics. The paper  
contains a study of  
inter forecasts, where  
are greater than in  
short term.

author says that although  
forecasting techniques  
are from perfect, it would  
grave mistake to abandon  
attempt to assess what is  
ing to the economy.

Limits to Economic Fore-  
by Paul Ormerod  
Economic Finance and  
Association, 509, from  
Street, NW1 7NR.

ing rate 7pc

Bank of England's mini-  
lending rate remains  
ed at 7 per cent. The  
are the results of  
Treasury Bill Tender:

£1,014m allotted 245m  
£26,355 received 317m  
£98,354 received 211m

£6,618m received 6,624m

£1,014m received 245m

### N Sea oil will add only 1 pc to growth, brokers estimate

By Our Financial Staff

North Sea oil will add no  
more than 1 per cent per annum  
to Britain's long-term growth  
rate of 2.1 per cent, even on the  
most optimistic set of assumptions,  
warn Phillips & Drew, stockbrokers.

In the latest edition of the firm's Economic  
Forecasts.

Those assumptions moreover,  
require that the Government  
relate to a level, which will  
eliminate the potential current  
account surplus, necessitating a  
rolling over of our overseas  
debt, and that the rise in  
domestic costs is held in  
line with those of our overseas  
competitors.

If the second objective can  
not be met, then just 1 per cent  
increase in the long-term  
growth rate will only be  
achieved by depreciating ster-  
ling fully in line with the excess  
increase in our costs over those  
of foreign competition.

This kind of growth rate—3%

### VW and MAN lorries link

From Peter Norman

Volkswagenwerk AG and the  
large West German engineering  
group Maschinenfabrik Augs-  
burg Nürnberg (MAN) have  
completed their plans to co-  
operate in producing a range  
of medium-sized lorries.

Volkswagen announced today  
that the two companies had  
signed a contract to develop,  
manufacture and sell lorries in  
the six to 9-tonne range from  
the end of 1978.

Production is expected to  
amount to about 15,000 vehicles  
a year, of which 5,000 will be  
sold in West Germany and the  
remainder exported.

Three classes of vehicle will  
be produced, comprising six to  
six-and-a-half, seven-and-a-  
half to eight-tonne and weight  
up to 12-tonne lorries.

Both companies will share in  
the production with VW pro-  
ducing the cabs, rear axles and  
transmissions and MAN the  
motors, frames, front axles,  
brakes and specialized body  
work.

The new range will fill a gap  
between the heavy commercial  
vehicles already produced by  
MAN and Volkswagen's light  
transporters.

Production is expected to  
amount to about 15,000 vehicles  
a year, of which 5,000 will be  
sold in West Germany and the  
remainder exported.

Two more hypermarket appeals refused by minister

By Patricia Tisdall

Retailers' hopes of stepping  
up their programmes to build  
large-sized food stores have  
received another blow from Mr.

Shore, Secretary of State for  
the Environment. Refusals to  
two planning appeals lodged by  
Associated Dairies and one by  
Hypermarket (Holdings) were  
confirmed by the Department  
of the Environment at the  
weekend. Both companies wanted  
to build new stores in the  
Cochester area.

The decision comes three  
months after Mr. Shore turned  
down a joint application by  
British Home Stores and Sains-  
bury to build on a different

site at Stanway, near

Cochester, against the recom-  
mendation of the public local  
inquiry inspector.

Sainsbury is challenging the  
Secretary of State's decision,  
which it describes as showing an  
"astonishing disregard" for  
the shopping public in the  
High Court. It is hoping for a  
hearing early next year.

Associated Dairies, which had  
two alternative applications to  
build Asda supermarkets at  
Stanway rejected, is considering its  
position. But it is unlikely  
that either it or Hypermarket  
(Holdings), which wanted to  
build a 120,000 sq ft Carrefour  
hypermarket, will seek court  
action.

In both cases, Mr. Shore's

decision

confirmed

the

inquiry

inspector's

recommendations

and the rejec-

tions

were

on the

part

of the

public

local

inquiry

inspec-

tor.

Shore

con-

firmed

the

rejec-

tions

were

on the

part

of the

public

local

inquiry

inspec-

tor.

Shore

con-

firmed

the

rejec-

tions

were

on the

part

of the

public

local

inquiry

inspec-

tor.

Shore

con-

firmed

the

rejec-

tions

were

on the

part

of the

public

local

inquiry

inspec-

tor.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Debate in prospect on dual capacity

The shrinkage of the jobbing industry, the most recent symptom of which was the merger of Smith Bros and Bisgood, Bishop, is currently raising serious questions in the City about the future of the traditional pattern of Stock Exchange dealing. Specifically the whole issue of "dual capacity" looks as though it is about to spark off some intense debate as the City returns from its summer holidays.

Dual capacity is the system under which one firm can carry out both broking and jobbing roles, and it is specifically forbidden under current Stock Exchange rules. Dual capacity firms have existed in the United Kingdom in the past but they have vanished since the exchange became completely centralized.

The total separation of jobbing and broking roles is unique to the United Kingdom and, like driving on the left hand side of the road, it creates problems for foreigners. Currently foreign brokers in London, apart from being excluded from membership of The Stock Exchange, have no desire to use the market because they would have to use jobbing firms for a task they would normally do themselves.

This means dealings in all kinds of securities are taking place in London without going through the market and it is clear that some Stock Exchange members feel they are missing out, a fact made particularly poignant in the light of the vast amounts of foreign money now flowing.

Dual capacity, if permitted, would allow British firms to compete better internationally, it is argued, and could well attract foreign brokers into some kind of rearranged Stock Exchange fold. In addition it would help solve the problem of under-utilized capital that plagues brokers when dealings become as sparse as they did in the spring.

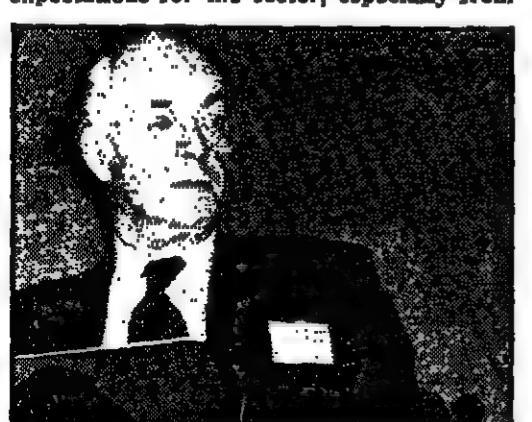
However, the whole issue is fraught with controversy since it threatens both the position of the jobbers and the smaller broking firms which would lack the capital to set up significant jobbing operations. Feelings already run high on this score and allegations can be heard that brokers are already jobbing in some foreign stocks on the quiet, though The Stock Exchange itself says it is not aware of this, and would regard it as a most serious breach of rules.

The traditionalists are arguing that the present system has weathered well and all the talk of international money is exaggerated anyway. But Vickers da Costa, among others, argues for a change to a "double capacity" system allowing broking and jobbing in the same firm, although totally separated in operation.

### Insurance

#### Potential bonus from falling inflation

Insurance company shares have enjoyed an outstandingly good run up since the interim reporting season began three weeks ago. The results were, indeed, up to best expectations for the sector, especially from



Mr Daniel Meinertzhagen, chairman of Royal Insurance.

Royal, and the coming figures from Guardian Royal Exchange and Sun Alliance are likely to bear out the trend.

The recent share strength, however, follows a period of consistent under-performance, largely still reflecting the mass of new equity that has come on the market over the past three years. Some believe that the problem of maintaining appropriate solvency margins will require more equity issues but a counter-argument is now gaining some weight to the effect

that the composites' balance sheets contain inner strengths that have not hitherto been fully appreciated.

All the composites have large sums in the balance sheets locked up to cover outstanding claims and inflation has pushed up these figures for five successive years. In the case of Eagle Star the last accounts showed these standing at £213m or 33 per cent of non-life premium income. A steep fall in the inflation rate could make these figures look far too conservative and allow releases of equity into shareholders' funds, which, for perspective, are £90m in Eagle Star's case. The question is whether future releases would enable the composites to escape further equity issues.

Liability claims that take some years to settle would be the most affected and the steepest fall in inflation is probable in the United Kingdom so Eagle Star, with its bias towards these two areas, is at the sharp end of this whole issue.

However, liability claims can be unpredictable and the best pointer to the way they will go is the level of wages. Price inflation may well be on the way down but all the signs point to wages going the other way, putting upward pressure on future claims. The companies are therefore sitting tight on their provisions and it looks premature to bet on big releases being made for some time yet.

### Leasing

#### Benefiting from legislative changes

British companies are turning towards leasing as a source of finance for capital spending with perhaps even more relish than they have taken to factoring to ease some of the strain of working capital requirements.

Fuelling the growth of what until the early 1970's used to be regarded as a suspicious form of fringe finance imported from across the Atlantic has, at various times, been the squeeze on credit, the introduction of 100 per cent first year depreciation allowances and the deep inroads into the business made by the finance house subsidiaries of the clearing banks.

This last development has lent an air of respectability to leasing and at the same time increased industry's awareness of different sources of finance.

Important over the past year, however, has been the fact that much of British industry has been paying next to no mainstream corporation tax, thereby rendering capital allowances redundant for the most part. Moreover, since leasing commitments do not appear on the balance sheet with payments treated as revenue items, there has been an increasing cosmetic benefit for highly-gearred companies.

Figures from the Equipment Leasing Association, whose 35 members claim to cover 90 per cent of the United Kingdom leasing business, emphasize the rapid growth of the market. New assets for lease jumped a quarter to £421m last year, bringing the original cost of all leased assets to £1,669m, a four-fold increase since 1971.

There have also been significant developments this year including the consortium of nine leasing groups who banded together to arrange £70m finance for the extension of an oil refinery. Another new growth point will be car leasing. Following clarification of the 1971 Finance Act last year, leasing companies now have access to the 100 per cent capital allowance on passenger cars that they have hitherto only enjoyed on commercial vehicles.

Just as important, however, was the relaxation of the Control of Hiring Order from June 1 this year. This has spared companies from having to put down a 10 month deposit on leasing agreements and, typically, a company, depending on its standing, now only has to put up 3-6 months of advance payments.

Leasing may, then, have had a long gestation period, but unless the Government clamp down—as it did when the nationalized industries were threatening to follow British Rail's initiative to use the tax benefits from the purchase of some of its rolling stock via a leasing agreement with among others GUS and GEC—it now looks to be an important component of the corporate finance scene.

## Business Diary: California's Little Britain

Ross Davies, Business Diary's editor, concludes his American reports with this account of a week's people and places in California.

Peter Gardner is one business man who is not losing by the present disastrous drought here in California.

A Scot, he came to San Francisco from the United Kingdom last autumn to head the American interests of the big quoted merchanting corporation, Dalgety Limited, whose preliminary results are due out in September.

One of these interests, the recently acquired Spiegel Frozen Foods, has an extensive interest in the Salinas Valley—which, Gardner told me, can be watered from an unfatigued subterranean stream.

Dalgety is, therefore, doing well in the car, brocadi and asparagus market. The company has the grades, volume and the varieties which this year are beyond competitors in less favoured parts of the state.

Nonetheless, Gardner told me, Dalgety's American interests are unlikely even to match last year's somewhat disappointing results.

Dalgety Inc. has been profitable each month since it took over, Gardner says, but there have been heavy costs and for all costs, partly connected with Gardner's restructuring of activities and personnel and partly with a nine-week strike by the Teamsters' Union which badly affected vegetable production this time last year.

At Stanford University, at Palo Alto, south of San Francisco, I heard of an interesting new project in the application of mass media to

preventive medicine.

I talked to Professor Nathan Maccoby, the English-born director of the university's Institute for Communications Research, and his colleague, Henry Breitrose, Professor of Communications, who has just returned from the United States after 10 months at the London School of Economics.

Maccoby and Breitrose are members of the Stanford Heart Disease Program, a review of whose activities in using mass media to persuade people in three California communities to stop eating or smoking things likely to give them heart disease, was published in *The Lancet* this summer.

They told me that having devised and disseminated material in such a way as to reduce the probability of heart disease, the Stanford team now wants to find out if they can lower the incidence of disease in five bigger communities.

The idea this time is to rope in local organizations, such as trade union branches, Americans, as Maccoby puts it, "being a nation of joiners".

The question now is: does that description fit agencies of the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare, from whom would have to come the necessary \$8m or so of research funding?

I asked one British business man how he lived and working in California and he said: "I'm not poor anymore. I was in the top half per cent of salary earners at home and I was broke." His maximum rate of income tax has now fallen from 83 to 50 per cent and his allowances are better.



"Hands up all those who want to blue North Sea oil revenue on riotous living rather than investment."

From Stanford, I made my way south along the Bay area peninsula and along "Silicon Gulch", the hive of electronics plants that have sprung up between Palo Alto and San Jose in the wake of the university's discoveries in microcircuitry.

I dropped in on a young briton, he prefers to be nameless—who although he does not work in electronics, nonetheless has about five or six thousand dollars worth of microcomputer in his livingroom and is still adding to it. He so likes messing about in microcomputers that his girl friend talks wryly about his getting a marriage license for it.

California is an ad man's dream. Not only do schoolchildren spend much of their time gazing at the television—but the ad man has his foot in the classroom door, too.

The state's Board of Educa-

Peter Norman discusses Sweden's departure from the joint currency "float"

## Beginning of the end of the European snake

There can have been few international monetary instruments of the 1970s as unexpectedly durable as the joint European currency "float".

For in the five years, four months and one week that have elapsed since the original six members of the European Community set up a currency block on April 24, 1972, there has been no shortage of politicians, economic commentators or monetary experts willing and able to pronounce the funeral rites of the "snake".

In this period the snake has moved from crisis to crisis, expanded and been truncated. Italy was the first of the founder members to go, in February, 1973. France dropped out in January, 1974, rejoined in July, 1975, and after a wave of speculation against the franc left again in Spring, 1976.

British and Denmark, as new members of the European Community, joined on May 1, 1972, only to leave within two months. In October of that year Denmark returned to a joint float that had in the meantime acquired Norway as an associated member and in March the following year was also joined by Sweden.

Given the snake's stormy history and obvious powers of survival, it is tempting to believe that the abrupt departure on Sunday evening of the Swedish krona by 6 per cent and the Danish and Norwegian currencies by 3 per cent each against the other members of the floating block.

These decisions, which were immediately followed by the introduction of tough domestic stabilization measures in Sweden, were insufficient to prevent the recurrence of the same problems less than five months later.

For, since the beginning of this year, the Swedish domestic economy has been moving badly out of line with developments elsewhere in the European floating block.

When the recession in Europe was at its deepest in 1974 and 1975, the Swedes had extraordinary success in maintaining what amounted to full employment, despite a low overall growth. Public spending policies were geared to supporting production by financing stocks that would be absorbed when the world entered a period of recovery.

The meeting in Frankfurt on Sunday evening was the second such gathering this year to be called on the initiative of the Swedes. At the beginning of



Mr Gösta Bolman, the Swedish minister of economics (left), Mr Thorbjörn Fälldin, the prime minister (centre) and Mr Per Ahlmark, the labour minister, explaining the Swedish government's decision to the press in Stockholm yesterday.

other major negative factor has been a steep rise in labour costs throughout the recession, so that now Swedish labour is costlier than in West Germany or the United States.

Sweden's adherence to the recipe of devaluation was undoubtedly the best of the three Scandinavians, but, too, has solved inflation problem since prices rose by 2.9 per cent in the 12 months—in other words, at 4.7 per cent a general election next month could renew break of inflation could already be achieved.

At the beginning of April, the Norwegian government made clear that they were devaluing their currencies by 5 per cent within the floating block only, because of the Swedish move.

The latent problems brought to the fore if the changes in the snake go other upwards push to ready strong Deutsche.

For, alongside Sweden's problems, the rise in foreign exchange rates that has so far withdrawn the Swedes from the European floating block.

A similar process can be unleashed on the eastern front of the block. Austria, which is mainly associated with the through having its currency pegged to the mark, pur-simililar policy to that of throughout the excess growing foreign payments. It has been putting the strain on employees and Norway.

The logic behind the devaluation and stabilization measures of April and last weekend's withdrawal from the snake has failed, but Sunday's decision to

## Profits in the pipeline from Britain's N Sea stake

### Roger Vielyoye

#### reports on the

#### progress of the

#### British

#### National Oil

#### Corporation

Towards the end of this year Britain's newest and potentially most profitable nationalized industry, the British National Oil Corporation, will pass yet another important milestone on the road to becoming a fully fledged oil company.

Although in the first 20 months of operations the corporation has grown from nothing to gain a seat on the committee that runs most of the North Sea oil developments, taken over responsibility for a large oilfield construction programme, raised a huge international dollar loan and become heir to large quantities of oil available under its "participation" agreements, all considerable achievements—it has so far been an oil company without any oil to sell at a profit.

The start-up of production from the Thistle field, the most northerly of the reservoirs under development to the north-east of the Shetlands, will remedy this situation and give BNOC its first "equity" oil that can be sold on the open market and at a handsome profit.

Experience gained in this operation has been invaluable and will provide the base for BNOC's closer involvement in the development of other projects where it has an equity interest, gained through the acquisition of either the Burmese or National Coal Board oilfields.

Initially, as people are freed from the Thistle construction programme they are being drafted into the evaluation of several other finds that have been made on block 211/18.

There is a sense of urgency about the work as this block is the only one on the licence, so that half of it is due to be handed back to the Government next spring and no one in the industry wants to relinquish territory that could command a commercially viable oilfield.

As a result, Thistle is already the most intensively explored block in the North Sea with the acreage well at present being drilled. Lord Keppel, chairman of BNOC, sees the proper evaluation of all the discoveries in 211/18 as keeping faith with its commercial partners in the consortium.

BNOC's technicians and engineers are also playing an increasing part in the development of the oilfield.

round announced earlier this year, BNOC is a 51 per cent partner in all the new licences and will act as operator on six of them. It is entering as a full equity partner and contributing its share of the cost of drilling 12 wells up to £3m a well.

Financing is no problem.

As the ease with which the corporation raised the \$255m loan from a United States banking consortium proved, Part of the money is being used to repay government loans and its contributions to the North Sea Construction Programme will bite into the balance.

But additional funds will be available, perhaps the most positive indicator that the corporation is seen to have a long-term future by the international business community.

A few doubts linger with some of the oil companies, which has been reflected in the slow progress in turning outline memoranda of understanding into the North Sea into final agreements.

But there is also little doubt that once North Sea development passes its peak in the 1980s the state company will be a highly experienced offshore operator and will not expect to see its workforce decline.

Contraction will certainly come in the ranks of the foreign-based oil companies.

As a result, Thistle is already

the most intensively explored

block in the North Sea with the acreage well at present being drilled.

Lord Keppel, chairman of BNOC, sees the proper evaluation of all the discoveries in 211/18 as keeping faith with its commercial partners in the consortium.

BNOC's technicians and engineers are also playing an increasing part in the development of the oilfield.

BNOC's technicians and engineers are also playing an increasing part in the development of the oilfield.

BNOC's technicians and engineers are also playing an increasing part in the development of the oilfield.

BNOC's technicians and engineers are also playing an increasing part in the development of the oilfield.

BNOC's technicians and engineers are also playing an increasing part in the development of the oilfield.

BNOC's technicians and engineers are also playing an increasing part in the development of the oilfield.

BNOC's technicians and engineers are also playing an increasing part in the development of the oilfield.

BNOC's technicians and engineers are also playing an increasing part in the development of the oilfield.

BNOC's technicians and engineers are also playing an increasing part in the development of the oilfield.

BNOC's technicians and engineers are also playing an increasing part in the development of the oilfield.

BNOC's technicians and engineers are also playing an increasing part in the development of the oilfield.

</div

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Inquiry needed into Treasury's 'unauthorized' spending cuts

Mr B. A. Gillman  
by alarm at the news that  
cabinet approved for 1976-77  
underway by about  
in was compounded on  
Mr Edward du Cann's  
(August 11), which  
led to share the Treasury  
joy that they had made  
cuts, completely off their

lic spending by hook or by crook apparently paralyzed any urge to maintain parliamentary control. Mr du Cann appears still to be suffering from this condition, as cash limits are undoubtedly the best temporary method of controlling expenditure, and thereby exercising effectively members' historic duty of controlling the Executive, having opened by saying "the system is working well".

It is not working well at all. It has created a massive extra cost of deflation, contrary to Government policy, which was to make no cuts in 1976-77—and without parliamentary knowledge.

Such a result can only be approved by those who regard cuts in public spending as good above all else. Cash limits distort the proper decision-making process—which is to balance the need for services against resources available—by building in a presumption that the money should not be spent.

The effect has therefore been to extend Mr du Cann to be leading the call for such an inquiry.

Yours sincerely,

GERRY GILLMAN,  
General Secretary,  
Society of Civil and Public  
Servants.

124-126, Southwark Street,  
London SE1 0TU.

August 16.

constitutes a grave  
to parliamentary demo-  
cracy. As Mr du Cann rightly  
points out, cash limits have  
parliamentary sanction.

It has made the same point  
18 months ago to the  
Treasury Committee, as the  
Budget Sector Borrowing  
Requirement, the overriding  
objective of the public ser-

vice. If Mr du Cann and his  
like-minded friends believe  
that the National Health Service, for instance, should con-  
tinue to be administered by the  
Treasury for this purpose, then  
he should argue as openly  
rather than hide behind appro-  
priate cash limits.

The fact is that public  
expenditure is now completely  
out of control, despite the  
satisfaction of those who use  
the word "control" as a  
synonym for "cuts". The  
system of cash limits must be  
ended. There is no point in  
thinking that it can be run by  
Parliament, as Mr du Cann  
suggests, since Parliament  
already has cash controls  
through the Estimates. The  
need now is for a full inquiry  
into the Treasury's unauthorized  
cuts of public spending  
programmes. I would have  
expected Mr du Cann to be  
leading the call for such an  
inquiry.

Yours sincerely,

GERRY GILLMAN,  
General Secretary,  
Society of Civil and Public  
Servants.

124-126, Southwark Street,  
London SE1 0TU.

August 16.

ho would want to seek  
lance from this source?

Mr J. Davis  
The British Government  
have a genius for doing  
nothing that is useful  
taking it incredibly  
into the bargain.

Latest example is the  
ascent by the Department  
of Industry of how small  
from public funds are to  
be ministered to intending  
under the Industrial  
Ownership Act. From  
the department that pours out  
of millions of pounds

sum in grants and loans  
to all kinds of  
industrial firms—some with  
dubious prospects—comes  
news that grants  
will be made over five  
up to a maximum of  
50 (thousands not mil-  
and any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement  
dequate security must be  
and interest rates must  
lower than rates speci-  
y. While

ever, in his right mind  
want to seek finance  
that bank? Not only is  
minimum amount of money  
has been made available  
but requiring the  
Secretary of State for Industry's

by

any single request  
more than £7,500 (the  
United Kingdom's cur-  
work place is of this  
magnitude) will require  
personal approval of Mr

the Secretary of State  
and also relevant  
unions must be consulted  
a loan is offered. All  
despite the requirement



Practise  
dice eye

Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary &amp; Part Time Vacancies

LA CREME DE LA CREME

**AMERICAN OIL COMPANY**  
We are looking for a Secretary to work for PA to Company Director. Full-time secretarial work including travel arrangements, correspondence and confidential Modern attractive and friendly informal environment. Salary £2,500. 30p per day LVS. Please apply to Miss C. Sayce, Ashland Oil International Ltd., 3 St. James's St., SW1A 1PA. Tel: 01-495 0856.

**e Ultimate Job**

The super job who has initiative, drive and reliability. The job is there and has plenty of room for growth. The company is small and has an office in Finsbury and a branch office in London. We are looking for a person with an initiative for the future. Salary £2,500-£3,000. MURRAY CLASSICAES 438 9241.

**PRECHEN SIE EUTSCHP**

PA to Managing Director can earn £3,000 and experienced at this level job for company PA. £4,000. Tel: 01-5865, MARKS STAFF BUREAU.

**IL SAVOIR FAIRE ILL EARN YOU**

£3,000  
End lots of interest, Inc. the top company. Your job will be to handle a multitude of fascinating clients—most of you will be in the travel arrangements. We have a chance in a position with a Christian, honest, reliable and experienced person. Your involvement. Phone 01-583 7561.

**MARKS PERSONNEL**

Alfred Marks Staff Bureau, Wilton Road, SW1.

**£5,000**

£5,000  
We are Purchasing at Export Co. E.C. 3, int. 135-35 must have experience, at least 3 years in Economics, Economics, Economics, experience in letters and useful. Tel: 01-5865, M. Type Bureau, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

**HER SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS**  
ON PAGES 9 AND 12

**advertising**

**BBC 2**

1. Open 7.00, University

7.00, Open 7.00, University

7.

